

JOSEPH R. LASSER  
119 CUSHMAN ROAD  
SCARSDALE, NEW YORK 10583

5/21/76

Dear Eric -

Here are the Haimes, Rooke pieces plus the pink counterfeit detector and the CC 4/11/78<sup>#6</sup> which may or may not be counterfeit. Lot #56 contains a<sup>#40</sup> CC 1/14/79 #94150 which I think I could sell to a new collector friend of mine if you wish to dispose of it.

Candidly, I would very much like to keep the counterfeit detector. I don't own

any pink one, nor do I  
have a detector of the 5/10/75  
issue.

The total of the  
Haines Auction was really  
modest. I only purchased  
about \$1,000 and, as I see,  
your acquisitions aggregated  
only \$427 --- I've been  
able to arrange a 40 tax  
deal with some dealers.  
The cataloguing and the lotting were poor.  
I hope that I'll do  
better tomorrow --- although  
I'm satisfied with my  
Wednesday purchases ---  
Best Regards - Joe



June 1, 1977

Dear Eric -

As Danny Kaye stated in Jacobowsky & the Colonel, "there are always two possibilities," Is Mr. Fanning's \$50 9/27/78 note (real) genuine or counterfeit?

(1) It is real. George Welch was authorized 12/27/76 and like several other signers (7) affixed his signature (to my knowledge to the 2/76 -- 11/76, 2/77 and 5/77 issues. However, we also know some "Hillegas" appointees signed some of the 9/78 issue i.e. Cranch, Elms, Garrigues, ~~Ross~~ <sup>Ross and</sup> Hernandez -- It may be that ~~George~~ Welch also was appointed by Hillegas prior to 8/8/78 to sign the 5/20/77 issue and the 4/11/78 issue ~~Ross~~ <sup>and</sup> like James Ross, S. Elms and possibly a few ~~more~~ <sup>mentioned above as potential signers</sup> signed some of the early notes 9/26/78 issue.



- (2) The Note is counterfeit.  
(The photograph has me at a disadvantage) Inspection of the obverse of the photo shows
- (a) no "D" between "United" and "States" in the woodcut on the right border -- the "D" should be centered above a scrollwork loop.
  - (b) The final "s" in Fifty Dollars s seems low.
  - (c) The word "B.11" in 1<sup>st</sup> line This B.11 entitles seems too low vs. my 9/26/78 Fifty
  - (d) The dot(period) in the motto Perennis appears to be further away from the final "s" in the motto
  - (e) The top story of the pyramid does not appear to be shaded on the right side -- as<sup>on</sup> all my notes
  - (f) The cloud structures around the pyramid don't seem to match my notes
  - (g) the "S" in "Silver" (1<sup>st</sup> word, line 5) seems to be too low
  - (h) the last word line 4 "or" rises on the Fanning note. It doesn't



on my notes.

Summing up, there are a number of "differences" between the Fanning note and my 3 \$50 CC 9/26/78 examples, but it still might be genuine. As far as the signatures are concerned, the G. Welch signature could be easily counterfeited; so the deciding signature must be N. Cranch -- and, once again, I'm up a tree. I don't have a Cranch signature even though it's relatively common.

My last contribution to your perspective on this puzzle is to note that, to my research knowledge, five "Hillegas" appointees signed 2/20/77 pieces and either five or six "Hillegas" appointees signed the 9/26/78 issue -- as I said on page 1. So the note may be genuine. I just don't want to come to a definite conclusion without inspecting the note itself.

↳  
Just a little more



I also recognize that my work in EPMA was by no means perfect i.e.

My interleaved copy has the following corrections and additions

James Bryson is incorrect, It should be S. Bryson

J. Claypoole is James Claypoole per Paula 1965 non imposter agreement

new name  
→

G. Duncan signed 2/17/76 (H. Illegas)

R. Dorsey signed 11/2/76 and 2/26/77

Merkin Sale 8/20/76

S(amuel) Morris and Samuel C Morris

were two different members of the Morris family Sam'l was the Uncle of Saml C.

- and I've got to <sup>sort</sup> ~~get~~ the various CC issues they signed

shortly

C. Parr signed 2/17/76 - - Dick Pickes has a #1/6

R. Smith 5/20/77 is different from 2/26/77 - - I have both signatures

U. Couden - which is recorded as a counterfeit signature of Snowden should be shown as a counterfeit of Carleton & I have a xerox of the counterfeit



the same Counterfeit has  
a 2<sup>nd</sup> signature T Jones  
which hasn't been lifted  
before.

Yes, Eric, research is a  
humbling business and I hope  
to do better - - but there still  
is so much I don't know - ~~that~~  
which makes it easy to learn  
more, till someday I can  
be reasonably satisfied that I've  
got the subject fully in hand

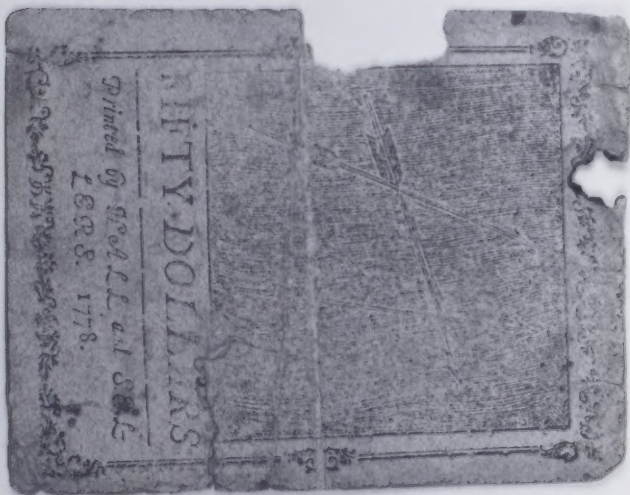
All the Best  
to you Both  
Joe

\$50 Continental (9/26/78) bill with G. Welch signature -- whom E. Newman says signed only between 2/17/76 and 5/20/77. (Other signer is N. Cranch). Note presently held by.....  
C. G. Fanning, Jr., c/o Gold Eagle Coin & Stamp, 10144 SW Parkway, Portland, Oregon 97225





\$50 Continental (9/26/78) bill with G. Welch signature -- whom E. Newman says signed only between 2/17/76 and 5/20/77. (Other signer is N. Cranch). Note presently held by.....  
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NEUBERGER AND BERMAN

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE  
522 FIFTH AVENUE/NEW YORK, N.Y. 10036  
212 575 7000 CABLE: ENANDBEE, N.Y.

January 20, 1977

Mr. Eric P. Newman  
6450 Cecil Avenue  
St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Dear Eric:

The original of this letter has just come into my possession and, knowing of your interest in counterfeits, I thought you would like to have a xerox. If you are not able to read the letter, I'll forward the original for your inspection.

Best regards,



Joe

JRL/ljg

Encl.



London Feb 17. 1799

Dear Sir,

Having obtained information that a person was employed in printing a quantity of American Notes or Bills of Credit, I took immediate measures to seize him and his work seized by the Police. It turns out to be a forgery of the small notes issued by Mr. Phoenix by order of the Corporation of New York. Feb. 20. 1790. — The printer had worked off 20,000 Sheets, each Sheet containing 2 notes for three pence, and 2 for two pence; — the work was to have been delivered the evening of the day it was seized. — The printer says that he intended to disclose the business to me before the delivery, and as evidence of his honesty, points out the difference between the Letters in the words "two pence" on the back of the false Bill from those of the true, as well as some other variations. — We are now endeavouring to detect the Impriator whose name and Residence the printer says he does not know,  
Richard Marick Esq. but



but whom he understood to be an American. — I have  
promised to release the Printer, by the way. I don't  
find that he could be punished & and to give him  
a few Guineas if he will officiously assist the  
Police Officers in discovering the Employer.

I wish that this new proof of the  
ravage as well as injustice of these small paper  
money schemes may operate to discourage us  
from resorting to them. — The Corporation would  
have detected and refused to pay these counter-  
feits, but the Citizens and that class of them  
the least able to bear the loss, would have  
been sufferers to the amount that should  
have been thrown into circulation.

With sincere respect & esteem

I am, Dear Sir

Your most obliging Servant

Rufus King

P.S. Inclosed is a Specimen of  
the counterfeits.



N&B  
NEUBERGER AND BERMAN

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE  
522 FIFTH AVENUE/NEW YORK, N.Y. 10036  
212 575 7000 CABLE: ENANDBEE, N.Y.

March 22, 1977

Mr. Eric P. Newman  
6450 Cecil Avenue  
St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Dear Eric:

Here is a xerox of the letter from Rufus King to Richard Varick discussing the counterfeiting of the New York City small money notes of 1790.

Rufus King was a major figure in our New York revolutionary history and was the first ambassador to Great Britain.

Richard Varick, at the time that he received the letter, was mayor of New York and had fashioned an admirable career in "colonial matters". He was selected by Washington as Washington's recording secretary to arrange, classify and copy correspondence and records of the Continental Army and served as recorder of New York City; in 1786, with Samuel Jones, he was the codifier of the Laws of New York State, Speaker of the New York Assembly 1787-1788, attorney general 1788-1789 and mayor 1789-1801.

Hope you enjoy the copy of the letter. Should you want any further data, just let me know.

I'm glad we bought the Brockway yesterday!

Best regards,

  
Joseph R. Lasser

JRL/bd  
Enclosure



London Feb. 14. 1799

Dear Sir

Having obtained information that a person was employed in printing a quantity of American Notes or Bills of Credit, I took immediate measures to seize him and his work seized by the Police. It turns out to be a forgery of the small notes issued by Mr. Phania by order of the Corporation of New York: Feb. 20. 1790. — The printer had worked off 20,000 Sheets, each Sheet containing 4 notes for three pence, and 2 for two pence; — the work was to have been delivered the evening of the day it was seized. — The printer says that he intended to disclose the business to me before the delivery, and as evidence of his honesty, points out the difference between the Letters in the words "two pence" on the back of the false Bill from those of the true, as well as some other variations. — We are now endeavoring to detect the Employer whose name and Residence the printer says he does not know,  
Richard Marick Esq.



but whom he understood to be an American. — I have  
promised to release the Printer (by the way I don't  
find that he could be punished) and to give him  
a few Guineas if he will officially assist the  
Police Officers in discovering the Employer.

I wish that this new proof of the  
risk as well as injustice of these small paper  
money Schemes may operate to discourage us  
from resorting to them. — The Corporation would  
have detected and refused to pay these counter-  
feits; but the Citizens, and that class of them  
the least able to bear the loss, would have  
been sufferers to the amount that should  
have been thrown into circulation.

With sincere respect & esteem

I am, Dear Sir

Your most ob. Servt

Rufus King

P.S. Inclosed is a Specimen of  
the Counterfeits.



8/21/78

Dear Eric -

I hope that the enclosed materials are sufficiently organized for you to make sense ~~of~~ out of them. If they are too uncoordinated, just let me know. I've been terribly pressed for time.

I think that the Connecticut printers sequence should be clear to you for <sup>your</sup> interpretation, but I still don't know whether or not Bartholomew Green actually did the printing of Mass. Currency from 1702-10 - to 1734 even though he was Mass' public printer during the period.

I have also enclosed a curious pair of items for your interpretation. The Smithsonian has about 100-125 Continental pieces that I looked at on June 19<sup>th</sup>. The fractional  $1\frac{1}{3}$  ~~\$~~ #500383 struck a familiar chord but the signature just doesn't look like Howell. - The familiarity was confirmed when I got home. See ✓

my enclosed \$1/2 #500338 which  
does have a Howell signature.  
I doubt that either fractional  
is counterfeit, but what is  
the signature on the Smithsonian  
piece? I've asked for a  
photo to inspect the specimen  
more carefully but the Smithsonian  
has not sent it on to me as  
yet.

The J. Smyth \$60 9/26/78  
piece of the Smithsonian is  
also the first time I've seen  
this signature. ~~Does the bill~~  
~~genuine~~ Does the bill appear  
genuine to you? When I looked  
at it, it seemed O.K. but  
an inked signature on the 9/26/78  
issue is unusual, although  
there are a small number of them  
known.

I'd like to get some  
shuteye. Katy has already abandoned  
me for bed, so I'll close

(more)

All the Best  
Joe



And you please return the  
1/2 Howell fractional when you  
are done with it.

Thanks for the kind gesture  
concerning the 305 4/10/59<sup>NJ.</sup> piece,  
but I really have no need for it  
at this time.

All the Best  
Again

Joe

Joe Lasser

8/27/78

Dear Joe =

The additions to the corrections of EPMOA were clear and appreciated. Thanks so much, I always have questions, so please let me have your thoughts.

As to Bartholomew Green and Mass issues of 1702-10 to 1734 it could have been the engraver who printed them. I need positive proof or I should remain silent on the printer.

I agree that the sig on Smithsonian Continental #1/3 2/17/76 is Isaac Howell. At first I thought it ended in bloun.

The J. Smyth signature seems to be on a genuine bill. The signature differs from J. Smyth on New Jersey bills. Was J. Smyth or even J. Smith authorized to sign the Sept. 16, 1778 issue?

Is R. Johnson 2/26/77 the same sig as Rinaldo Johnson or could it be an emmanensis.

R. Smith could be an emmanensis. Was any R. Smith authorized?

I agree that Conden is Carleton. Good work you Dorothy Sherlock.

Before I list #10 <sup>NH.</sup> #2066 of Hans Jacquett I need a photocopy to be sure it is not altered. Can you give me his address or write him for it.

We are fresh out of accent aigué.

Is Deacon Timothy Green a title for a first name or a name he was given at birth? If there was a Timothy Green, Jr then that meant there was a Timothy Green Senior. Was Deacon Timothy Green the same as Timothy Green, Sr.

I am returning the #1/2 2/17/76 Isaac Howell

Thank you again for the fine work - I hope you have time to give me an answer on the above underlined matters.

Yours  




10/10/78

Dear Eric -

Please accept my apologies for not responding much sooner to your letter of 8/27/78. I've been even busier than normally, owing to Barbara's departure (my assistant), the necessity of breaking in a new assistant, the preparation of an article for an accounting magazine, merger negotiations, etc. etc. I hope it's slowing down now.

I'll try to answer your letter in the sequence of the open items as set forth 8/27/78

(1) The J. Smyth signature 9/26/78 CC is on the ~~top~~ of the accompanying CC photo from the Smithsonian which arrived mid-September. It + (~~the other~~) also has an M. Anderson new signature. (I couldn't read the Anderson signature from the bill itself; so I asked Lyn Vosloh to <sup>enlarge</sup> photo. the bill. He did, and you see the result.) Both Smyth and Anderson do not appear among the signers of the 9/26/78 CC authorized by the Continental Congress, but there ~~are~~ <sup>already</sup> are a small number of "Hillegas Approvees" in the 9/26/78 CC group. As a consequence, I'm not disturbed by the absence of the two

signatures from the lists of appointees shown in the journals of the Continental Congress.

Interestingly, Hervey Freeman's original lists (you've sent me xeroxes) show a J. Anderson whom I've never been able to locate. It's probable that J. Anderson is Mr. Anderson.

Please send the photo back to me. I'd like to keep it in my records.

(2) R. Johnson 2/26/77 is not Rinaldo Johnson -- see top of p. 39 E PMA II -- the signatures are completely different. I believe R. Johnson 2/26/77 is ~~and~~ another Hillegas appointee -- between 4/21/77 and the start of signing the 5/2/77 IC issue

(3) An R. Smith was nominated 1/8/77, but not appointed. It is possible that R. Smith 2/26/77 signed as an interim measure -- see, similarly, Caleb Dorsey who signed 11/2/76<sup>but only</sup> and not appointed subsequently 1/21/77 -- ~~but~~ The R. Smith 5/20/77 is definitely different from the 2/26/77 signature -- and, because of the "Hillegas appointees" pattern, I think there is an equal



a chance that R. Smith 2/26/77 and  
R. Smith 5/20/77 were two different  
people rather than the second  
being an amanuensis.

(4) Regrettably, I can't help  
with the #10 N.H. #2066 of  
Hans Jacquett. I am not in  
touch with either Bill Anton  
who introduced him to me  
or Jacquett himself.

(5) Now, as to the Greens:

(a) "Deacon" Timothy Green -  
Deacon was a title.

(b) My research on the Green  
family --- which ~~embraces~~  
secondary sources such  
as Isaiah Thomas, and  
the New England Historical  
and Genealogical Society ---  
-- ~~don't~~ not use Timothy  
Green Sr and Timothy  
Green Jr although they  
were father and son. ~~That~~

~~It~~ It appears to me that  
the use of the Suffix Sr  
came into use at a later  
date than the ~~early~~ 1700's

~~late~~ era. I'm trying to  
check the answer definitively  
~~at~~ the New England Hist/Gene  
Society and will have

a "reply" shortly.

(c) I've gone through the reprint of the Massachusetts Statutes by Wright and Potter (1869-1922-12 vols.) and I can't find any resolves specifically pertaining to the printing of currency during the 1700-1732 period; therefore I can't validate my surmise that Bartholomew Green, as public printer, actually printed any of the currency issues of the 1700-1732 era. Although, as you know Bartholomew was the official printer to the Governor and Council of Mass. until he died and was succeeded by John Draper, his son-in-law.

Sorry that I can't give you more — as always there are unanswered puzzles —  
 P433's — All the Best —  
 Joe



10/16/78

Dear Eric —

I chatted with one of the research librarians at the New England Historical and Genealogical Society re the use of SR & JR.

Essentially, my inquiry was answered as follows:

If Timothy Green (the father) did not use the suffix Sr., the suffix should not be used in any written data describing him — however, in written data concerning Timothy Green, Jr., it should be noted that he was the son of the above Timothy Green.

I think that the preceding solution is clumsy, but ~~it~~ <sup>(it is)</sup> apparently the method employed by the New England Hist & Gen researchers.

I also have come across an article on printers by Dr. Stephen Botein in "Perspectives in American History" — a Harvard Univ. Publication. Dr. Botein, in this article published in 1975 uses Sr and Jr when

referring to the Greens; so  
you clearly have virtually  
any choice you wish to make -  
and will be able to defend it -

All the Best,  
De



2/7/79

Dear Eric -

Here's the text.

As always, your  
criticism is invited  
and will be  
appreciated -

As Ever  
Joe

## THE GREEN THREAD

### THE STORY OF A FAMILY AND A PRINTING PRESS

by Joseph R. Lesser

In the spring of 1638, the Reverend Josse Glover, a wealthy dissenting English clergyman, and his family set out from his home at Sutton for the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Having been active in developing the young settlement and recognizing its potential needs, the Reverend Glover took with him a printing press and a professional printer for the welfare and benefit of the North American emigrants and the Indians. Regrettably, the Reverend Glover died during the ocean crossing, but his press not only became a landmark itself because it was the first press brought to North America, it also became a significant instrument in the history of the most important printing dynasty of the American colonial and post-colonial period. <sup>HP</sup> Samuel Green took charge of the Glover press at Harvard College in 1649. For six generations until the mid-1800's, members of the Green family were leading American printers holding posts of Public Printer in four colonies and



through training of and association with other major printers, were a primary factor in American printing as far south as Virginia and as far north as Nova Scotia. The Glover press was used by Public Printers in Cambridge, Boston, New London (Conn.), Hartford, Norwich (Conn.), and Westminster (Vt.) for more than 140 years.

During Colonial times, printing and publishing occupied a very different position in society than today. The few presses extant were licensed and controlled.

Appointed officials had the power to regulate the publication of all material and if an important article aroused official displeasure, the printer not only might be banned from any future publication, he might also forfeit his press.

American colonial printing initially consisted of religious volumes plus ethical and moral tracts. Within a short time, announcements relating to the business of government e.g. laws, judicial notices, broadsides, and other legislative matters also began to be published. By the early 1700's, assignments from colonial legislatures included the printing of paper money

-- the first governmentally issued paper money of the western world.

Appointment to the post of Public Printer was a printer's most sought after goal. Public Printers enjoyed a steady flow of business from government, and, therefore, assurance of economic stability. Printing for booksellers and other private clients was riskier, more sporadic and thus clearly less desirable.

The history of Reverend Glover's press faithfully parallels the annals of American printing. In 1640, shortly after its transport from Boston to Cambridge, the press was employed to print "The Psalms in Metre", the first book printed in this country. In 1641, the widow Glover married Henry Dunster, President of Harvard College and the press became associated with the college. Stephen Daye, the printer brought to Massachusetts by Reverend Glover was responsible for the press during its first ten years in New England, but in 1649, Samuel Green, clerk to Harvard was put in charge and the saga of the Green family began. By 1650, records indicate the press was printing laws for the General Court in Boston and for the next forty-two years, until his retirement in 1692, Samuel Green was Public



Printer for Massachusetts Bay Colony and the printer for Harvard College.

Samuel Green had two wives and a very large family, variously estimated at between fifteen and nineteen children. Three of Samuel's sons became printers: Samuel, Jr., Bartholomew and Timothy. All three initially were apprentices to their father and all three later were active in Boston.

Samuel Jr. came to Boston in 1681, applied for monopoly of the Boston press as successor to the previous printer John Foster, but was refused the privilege by the City Council. In 1689, he published the first American newspaper, "The Present State of New England Affairs", angering the government as a consequence. He died shortly thereafter in the small-pox epidemic of 1690 and his younger half-brother Bartholomew took over Samuel's facilities.

Bartholomew's printing house was destroyed by fire on September 16, 1690 and so he returned to Cambridge until 1692 when he reopened shop in Boston. In 1693 he became Public Printer to the Governor and the General Council, a post he held until his death in 1732. Research to date cannot confirm that Bartholomew printed any of the first issues of Massachusetts currency. The

earliest bills were pulled from engraved plates rather than typeset prints.

As a consequence, it is debatable whether or not the services of a Public Printer were required to produce the 1690 - 1733 Massachusetts issues and no specific legislative authorization directing or authorizing Bartholomew Green to print currency has been found to date. The first paper money that identifiably was printed by the family was the February 4, 1736(7) issue printed by Kneeland and Green, a son-in-law and a nephew of Bartholomew. Samuel Kneeland had been an apprentice of Bartholomew, had married one of Bartholomew's daughters and set up his own print shop in Boston in 1718. In 1727 or 1728, Kneeland formed a partnership with Timothy Green, Jr. which continued until 1751 when Timothy, Jr. returned to his father, Timothy, Sr.'s print shop in New London, Conn.

The Massachusetts small change notes of 1737 also are associated with the Green family. John Draper is credited to be the printer of this issue. Draper was apprenticed to Bartholomew Green and had married Deborah, one of Bartholomew's daughters. Upon Bartholomew's death, Draper inherited his father-in-law's business and became Public Printer.



The Connecticut branch of the Green family was founded by Timothy, Sr. who is believed to have been the youngest of the three printer sons of Samuel. Timothy opened a print shop of his own in Boston in 1700 following several years of apprenticeship with his father, and in 1713, Timothy went to New London, Conn. at the request of the Assembly and Council of Connecticut to become printer to the Governor. He remained Public Printer until his retirement in 1751, undertaking all the Connecticut Colony paper money from 1713 through 1740.

Upon Timothy, Sr.'s retirement in 1752 Timothy, Jr. returned from Boston and with his brother John operated the family press. The partnership of Timothy, Jr. and John printed the four Connecticut paper money issues of 1755, but John's name <sup>(only)</sup> appears on the reverse of the August 27, 1755 and October 9, 1755 notes.

John died in 1757 and the press was continued by Timothy, Jr. until the latter's death on October 3, 1763. Logically, Timothy, Jr. was the printer of the five 1758 - 1760 Connecticut currency emissions, but no examples of these notes are presently known however, his imprint is on

the reverse of the March 26, 1771, March 4, 1762, and May 12, 1763 issues.

Following Timothy, Jr.'s death the New London press came under the management of Timothy II, a son of Samuel II and a nephew of both Timothy, Jr. and John. Timothy II printed all of the Connecticut currency from March 8, 1764 to the final issue of July 1, 1780.

An important part of the New London equipment from 1713 to 1773 was the original Glover press which had come to Massachusetts in 1638. <sup>(As already indicated,</sup> the Glover press was in service in Cambridge from 1640 to 1692 when it very probably was moved to Boston after Samuel Green's death to replace the press lost by Bartholomew Green in the Boston fire of 1690. When Timothy, Sr. became Public Printer to Connecticut Colony in 1713, the press apparently was moved to New London where it remained until 1773, when it was moved to Norwich, Conn. to establish a branch print shop set up by Timothy II and Judah Paddock Spooner, the brother of Timothy II's wife Rebecca. <sup>(Early</sup> in 1778, Eleazar Wheelock, President of Dartmouth College attempted to bring the press to Dartmouth in Dresden (now Hanover), New Hampshire <sup>(but</sup> Timothy Green II refused Mr. Wheelock's offer. <sup>(thereafter, however,</sup> Shortly ~~after~~ Judah Spooner accepted the post



of Printer for the State of Vermont and the press was moved  
 (late in 1778.)  
 to Westminster, Vermont. The first press in the fourteenth state, it

printed the only Vermont issue of colonial currency, issued in February, 1781.

The reverse of these bills carry the imprint of Judah Spooner and Timothy

Green III, the eldest son of Timothy II. who had joined his uncle in  
 establishing the Westminster press.

The Green family not only was important in New England, Jonas Green,  
 son of Timothy, Public Printer for Connecticut 1713 - 1751, became the  
 Public Printer in Maryland in 1740. Jonas served his apprenticeship in  
 the family shop in New London and in Boston at Kneeland and Green. In  
 1738, he was in Philadelphia where he had worked with both Andrew Bradford  
 and Benjamin Franklin when he heard of Maryland's search for a printer. He  
 became printer to Maryland for the remainder of his life and was succeeded  
 by his wife Anne Catherine (Hoof) Green and his sons William and Frederick.

The Maryland notes of July 14, 1756 and January 1, 1767 carry Jonas'  
 name. The March 1, 1770 issue has Anne Catherine's name <sup>(in full)</sup> on the \$ 1/9, the  
 first woman's name to appear on American currency. The remainder of the  
 issue carries the notation "Printed by A.C. and W. Green." William died  
 in August, 1770 and the next issue (April 10, 1774) bears the inscription

"Printed by A.C. and F. (rederick) Green," Anne's younger son. Frederick assumed full control of the Annapolis press upon his mother's death March 25, 1775 and printed the July 26, 1775 - August 8, 1781 issues with the exception of the June 28, 1780 issue guaranteed by the Continental Congress.

Toward the end of his career, Jonas took in a partner, William Rind. In 1766, Rind left Annapolis, accepting an invitation to become the second printer in Virginia at Williamsburg. Rind began by publishing a newspaper and soon became printer to the legislature, undertaking among other jobs the 1770 and 1771 issues of Virginia notes prior to his death August 19, 1773.

Following the Revolutionary War, the Green family continued to print in several states. Thomas Green, Jr. controlled a press in New Haven, Conn. until 1825; Samuel III published in New London, Conn. until September, 1860; Timothy III died in Fredericksburg, Va. in 1851, some sixty-four years after he had founded the Virginia Herald; and Jonas Green, Jr. retired as publisher of the Maryland Gazette in 1839.

Possibly the most ~~protective~~ addendum to the long and variegated thread of the Green family history is that the Glover press still exists.



After a long and honorable retirement in Montpelier, Vermont, it is being refurbished and reconditioned for Vermont's bicentennial in 1981 -- a most intriguing historical link between American colonial times and the era of satellites and space exploration.

**References:**

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119 Cushman Rd.  
Scardale, N.Y. 10583  
April 29, 1979

Mr. Lyn Vosloh  
Museum of History and Technology  
Room 4000  
12th and Constitution Ave.  
Washington, D.C. 20560

Dear Lyn,

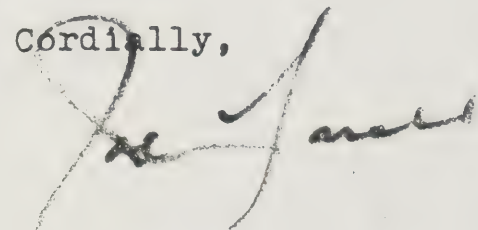
As we discussed on the phone earlier this week, you were kind enough to show me the Museum's holdings of Continental Currency sometime in 1977 and a few months later sent me a photo of a \$60 9/26/78 CC bill which was of special interest. I accepted the photo and recorded the signatures of the signers as two men who had been authorized by Michael Hillegas to sign currency rather than having been appointed by the the Continental Cong. which was the usual procedure. However, when the NASCA April 30, 1979 Dr. Van B. Elliott sale catalogue arrived a few weeks ago, the signatures on the Museum's bill were recalled to mind by a \$30 7/22/76 CC bill (lot #17) and I reexamined the Museum's \$60 note.

After comparing the xerox of your \$60 bill with seven of my \$60 9/26/78 notes, it is apparent that the Museum's note is not genuine, but instead a rare counterfeit that is not included in Appendix B of Eric Newman's Early Paper Money of America Second Edition. There are several significant differences which I have noted on the accompanying xerox -- and, of course, the signers of your bill quite probably never existed. The final tipoff to me ~~that~~ your bill was not genuine is the fact that the signatures of "M. Anderson" and "J. Smyth" are so similar to the signatures on the Van B. Elliott note -- and all of the 7/22/76 signers -- to my knowledge -- were Congressional appointees. The Treasurer of the Continental Congress, Michael Hillegas, made no appointments until April, 1777.

I hope the above is of some assistance and I would be happy to give you any further data you might need."

P.S. Your note has the  
signatures M. Anderson  
and J. Smith; the  
Van B. Elliott note's  
signatures are  
T. Hart and J. Anderson

Cordially,



MEMO FROM

JOSEPH R. LASSER

4/30/79

Dear Eric -

Here's the  
data on the 9/26/78  
CC #60 counterfeit  
at the Smithsonian  
H. H. The Bes &  
ee

NEUBERGER & BERMAN

MEMBER NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

522 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N. Y. 10036



JOSEPH R. LASSER  
119 CUSHMAN ROAD  
SCARSDALE, NEW YORK 10583

11/21/79

Dear Eric -

I just acquired this  
Massachusetts note. It's split  
and has a tear on the indent  
upper right. I thought you  
might wish to note it for your  
records. It is clearly off the  
same plate as the illustration in  
EPMA. I'll try to identify  
Daniel Hubbard and Daniel Hubart, (of Concord)  
the endorser s. It may be that we'll  
get some interesting added data  
if I'm successful -

Hope you had a good Thanksgiving  
and all the Best to you both

Joe



Memo from...

JOSEPH R. LASSER

9/13/95

Dear Eric —

Re: Charles Enders —

Wow!! — Serendipity  
strikes again.

Did he advertise  
over any extended period  
of time, or was he just  
as erratic in his quasis-  
-matic activities as in  
his "brokerage" "tradesman" etc.  
career? — All the Best

Neuberger & Berman

522 Fifth Avenue  
New York, N.Y. 10036



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Mr. Joseph Lasser  
Newberger & Berman  
605 Third Ave  
New York, NY 10158-3698

September 8, 1998

Dear Joe:

In our talk today you said you were going to donate more of your foreign coins which circulated in America.

I just acquired a rare gold coin scale of 1749 and enclose a picture and written detail of its label. It is from Boston when the exchange rate stabilized. The engraver was Thomas Johnston of Boston.

I have never collected European coins which circulated in the colonies, but if you wish to donate a few examples to the above organization it would be helpful. It is a fully qualified 501(c)(3) operating foundation.

The 36 shilling sterling piece mentioned is a single Johannes, the 18 shilling is a half Johannes, and the 9 shilling piece is a quarter Johannes of Portugal. The Spanish pieces are pistoles.

I have other scales with a few different coins described, but this is the best.

It was a pleasure talking to you.

Numismatically yours,



Eric P. Newman